RECEIVED
SERIALS DIVISION
JAN 1983
PROPERTY OF
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

The People's Korea

No. 1,124 EVERY SATURDAY DECEMBER 25, 1982 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00)

7th Congress of Union of Korean Agricultural Workers Held in Pyongyang

The Dec. 15-17 Seventh Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea (UAWPK), which was held in Pyongyang in the presence of President Kim Il Sung, reviewed the successes attained in the agricultural sector since the 1972 sixth congress and urged all the agricultural working people to make more efforts to attain the 15 million target of grain production as proposed at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In his report at the first day session, Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the UAWPK, came up with 5 tasks for the attainment of the proposed goal: 1) to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland; 2) to bring 200,000 more hectares of land under cultivation; 3) to complete the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture; 4) to industrialize and modernize agriculture; 5) apply the Juche-method of farming. Korean style scientific farming method. **(See His Report on Page 3)**

Noting that agricultural production has kept a high tempo of growth over the last ten years, the Chairman said, "The per hectare grain yield reached 7.2 tons in rice and 6.3 tons in maize in our country."

In 1979, the DPRK produced 9 million tons of grain, or 1.8 times the figure of 1970.

Without mentioning the figure of this year, Mr. Kim said, "Unusually rich crops were reached in our country, this year, too, even under the adverse weather conditions caused by an unprecedentedly long spell of drought in spring and summer."

He also pointed out that Korean farmers are leading a life as civilized as that of the urban dwellers, thanks to the introduction of water and bus services, the conversion of rural village clinics into hospitals and the broadening of telecast net-

(Continued on page 8)

The 7th Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People was held in Pyongyang from December 15 through 17 in the presence of President Kim Il Sung. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Pyongyang Attacks Planned Team Spirit 83 as Escalating Threat

Pyongyang called the planned joint military exercise Team Spirit 83, the largest joint military exercise in the West, "an escalation of the provocative military exercises" against the people in north and south Korea.

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the CC of the WPK, also called it "an unpardonable, criminal aggressive act" leading the situation in the Korean Peninsula and Asia to the brink of war.

Team Spirit 83, the 8th in a series of exercises that began in 1976, will involve about 188,000 troops, including 70,000 U.S. military personnel.

Here is the Rodong Sinmun commentary dated Dec. 17:

The scheduled military rehearsals are an escalation of the provocative military exercises against the Korean people and an adventurous and frantic play with fire of the warmaniacs who seek a wicked aim to go closer to a real war by putting spurs to war preparations.

The spokesman of the "combined forces command" of the U.S. troops and the puppet army in south Korea announced that the "Team Spirit-83" exercises would be participated in by one divisional headquarters of the U.S. army, one infantry brigade, mobile strike forces, marine combat units of the Seventh Fleet, strategical and tactical airborne combat units of the U.S. Pacific air force, two carrier battle groups, more than 70,000 men of the U.S. forces deployed in south Korea and in U.S. mainland and in the Pacific, and over 118,000 puppet armymen, 188,000 all told, and they would hold various kinds of ground, naval and air exercises.

This is a new, grave military threat which is directed against our Republic and designed to frighten the south Korean people who have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The "Team Spirit-83" exercises are a malicious challenge to and provocation against our Republic and the entire Korean people and an unpardonable, criminal aggressive act leading the situation in the Korean Peninsula and Asia to the brink of war.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists' Korean policy has got more aggressive, bellicose and adventurous than ever before.

The U.S. imperialists have extensively massed their armed forces in and around south Korea to step

(Continued on page 8)

Is Kim Dae Jung Free?

A totally disceptive impression is being vigorously spread by Washington and Seoul that Mr. Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate and leading democratic dissident, is being granted freedom.

Have Ronald Reagan and Chon Du Hwan become champions of liberty and democracy? Is south Korea under the general back on the path toward human rights and democracy?

Those who are busy building such facade are citing the Dec. 16 decision to transfer the democratic dissident from prison in Chongju to a hospital in Seoul and the reported permission for him to get medical treatment at a U.S. army hospital in the United States. Gen. Chon is reportedly planning a Christmas amnesty to a number of political detainees.

(Continued on page 6)

(Kim Dae Jung)

"I've heard this name very often."

"Let me see."

"Many have the same name."

"Well, he may be a new politician."

(Hanguk Ilbo, Dec. 17)

S. Korean Youngster Defects to DPRK

A south Korean youngster named Ha Yong Gil has sought political asylum in the DPRK, reported the KCNA on December 11.

He is the fifth south Korean who defected to Pyongyang this year, following Cho Sung Hyon, second-class engineer of the Malaysian merchant ship Antara and Pvt. Pak Hyon Mun of the south Korean army.

The KCNA said that he is from North Cholla Province and had been hired by the Spanish Las Palmas Company to serve as assistant engineer of the ship Venecia No. 7 belonging to the same company.

He is now accorded a warm hospitality by the people of the DPRK, added the KCNA.

RR-71 Intrusions Number 187

The United States infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the sky above the military boundary east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of the DPRK, at around 14 hours 8 minutes on Dec. 14 and, in its wake, sent the blackbird deep into the sky above Kangryong Peninsula, the southwestern part of South Hwanghae Province, at around 14 hours 27 minutes to conduct espionage against Pyongyang, reported the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) on December 15.

"Such espionage acts numbered 9 in December, and 187 this year," said the KCNA.

On December 8 and 9, the Americans repeatedly infiltrated spy plane into the eastern and western airspace of the DPRK.

The official KCNA stressed:

"The fact they are intensifying espionage acts against the northern half of the DPRK in disregard of our repeated warnings clearly shows what a grave stage their machinations to provoke a new war in Korea have reached."

Juche Seminars in 1982

Summing up the Juche seminars in this year, 19 Juche idea study groups were inaugurated and 29 Juche seminars held in various countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America, in commemoration of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung and the 40th birthday of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

A region-by-region seminar breakdown is as follows; 15 in Asia, 5 in Africa, 5 in Europe and 4 in Latin America.

Letters to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il were adopted at the meetings.

By Kwon Ye Suk
Special to The People's Korea

INAUGURAL MEETINGS

Asia

Jan. 15 – An inaugural meeting of a group for the study of Kimilsungism of teachers in Hydrabad, Pakistan, was held in Hydrabad in Sind Province, Pakistan.

The meeting was attended by Shakeel Ahmed Pathan, Chief of the Hydrabad, Pakistan, group for the study of Kimilsungism, and many teachers.

Apr. 15 – The Tokyo Society of Youth for the Study of the Juche Idea was formed.

The inaugural meeting was attended by a large number of Japanese youth of various strata.

Nov. 28 – The Hokkaido Liaison Council for the Study of the Juche Idea was formed in Hokkaido, Japan.

Its inaugural meeting held in Sapporo under the sponsorship of the preparatory committee for the formation of the Hokkaido Liaison Council for the Study of the Juche Idea was attended by a large number of members of organizations for the study of the Juche idea, such as the Sapporo society for the study of the Juche idea, the Sapporo society of teachers for the study of Korean affairs and the Hokkaido youth society for the study of the Juche idea.

Africa

Jan. 29 – The Ministry of Youth and Sports branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Juche Idea was inaugurated in Accra.

The meeting was attended by the secretary in charge of youth and sports of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, officials of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and members of the new branch.

Jan. 29 – An inaugural meeting of the Milton Margai Teachers College committee for the study of the Juche idea was held in Freetown.

The meeting was attended by the rector of the Milton Margai Teachers College and its teachers and students, Manso Nbompa Turay, Director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, executive members of the Sierra Leone National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea, a delegate of the All People's Congress National Youth League of Sierra Leone and directors of middle schools in Freetown.

Apr. 12 (KCNA report so dated) – The group for the study of President Kim Il Sung's idea of independence in Freetown, Sierra Leone, the group for the study of the Juche idea of students of the Third World countries studying in Geneva, Switzerland, the triumph group, Guyana, for the study of the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung and the South Ruimveldt Gardens, Guyana, group for the study of the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung were recently formed on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

June 24 – An inaugural meeting of the group for the study of the Juche padagogy of President Kim Il Sung of students of the Milton Margai Teachers' College in Sierra Leone and the group for the study of the Juche philosophy of President Kim Il Sung of students of the Milton Margai Teachers' College was held in Freetown.

July 29 – An inaugural meeting of the first district, Antananarivo, revolutionary youth group for the study of the Juche idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution was held with a large attendance in the Meeting Hall of the Building of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution.

July 30 – An inaugural meeting of the group for the study of the Juche philosophy was held in Chinoi city, Zimbabwe.

The meeting was attended by functionaries of party and power organs, men of education and health services in the city.

Oct. 8 – An inaugural meeting of a group for the study of the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung was held at the Ould Kampala senior middle school in Kampala, Uganda, on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Oct. 29 (KCNA report so dated) – An inaugural meeting of the group of the Central African Republic for the study of the Juche idea was recently held in Bangui on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Worker's Party of Korea.

Europe

Jan. 16 – The Porvoo group for the study of the Juche idea was inaugurated in Porvoo, Finland.

Oct. 8 – An inaugural meeting of the Alcantara, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsungism was held in Lisbon on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The meeting was participated in By Luis Manuel de Araujo, Chairman of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism, chiefs of different district committees and groups of the committee and members of the new group.

Oct. 9 (KCNA report so dated) – An inaugural meeting of the group for the study of the Juche idea of the Pugura Club of the Malta Labour Party was held recently in Pugura, Malta.

Oct. 21 (KCNA report so dated) – An inaugural meeting of the West Jutland, Denmark, group for the study of the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung was held in Tvind, Denmark.

Attending the meeting were members of the group to be inaugurated.

Nov. 8 – The group for the study of the Juche idea of the Meliha Club of the Malta Labour Party was inaugurated in Meliha, Malta.

Latin America

Sep. 8 (KCNA report so dated) – An inaugural meeting of the Guyanese Enmore group for the study of the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung was held in Georgetown recently.

The meeting was attended by the Secretary General of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of President Kim Il Sung and functionaries of party and power organs and public organizations of Enmore district.

Oct. 11 (KCNA report so dated) – An inaugural meeting of the first branch of the Surinam group for the study of the Juche idea was held recently in Paramaribo on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was attended by the chief and members of the group.

Oct. 20 (KCNA report so dated) – An inaugural meeting of the group for the study of the Juche idea of the Giurekyu branch of the Malta Labour Party was held recently in Giurekyu, Malta.

JUCHE SEMINARS

Asia

Jan. 15 – The Osaka Liaison Council for the Study of the Juche Idea held a meeting at the Kokuro Osaka Hall in Osaka.

It was attended by many members of societies for the study of the Juche idea in Osaka.

Feb. 6 – The Kanto Women's Liaison Council for the Study of the Juche Idea held its 1st general meeting at the Labor Welfare Center Hall in Kanagawa Prefecture.

It was attended by women of all strata studying the Juche idea from the Kanto district including Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama and Kanagawa, Nagano, and Sizuoka prefectures, 200 in all.

Feb. 6 – The Hyogo Liaison Council for the Study of the Juche Idea held its New Year Study Meeting at the Kobe Educational Hall with 30 participants.

Feb. 13 – A national forum on the Juche idea and Okinawa was held in Naha City, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan in commemoration of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung and the 40th birthday of Mr. Kim Jong Il, under the sponsorship of the National Liaison Council of the Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung and the Working Committee for the forum in Okinawa Prefecture.

It was attended by prominent scholars, men of culture, workers, youth and students and ordinary people from all parts of Japan 270 in all.

Mar. 6 and 7 – A national seminar on the Juche idea to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung was held at the Japan Education Hall, Tokyo and at the Sohyo Hall, Tokyo, under the sponsorship of the National Liaison Council of the Societies for Study of President Kim Il Sung's Works.

These meetings were attended by scholars, men of culture, workers, youth and students from all parts of Japan, more than 1,200 in all. Also present there were guests from India and Bangladesh.

Mar. 27 – The sixth Kinki district seminar on the Juche idea was held on the Juche idea was recently held in Kyoto, Japan, to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

It was attended by members of the Kinki district organizations for the study of the Juche idea, more than 200 in all.

Apr. 7 – The fifth meeting of the board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea was held in New Delhi, India.

The directors of the board of the IIJI attended the meeting.

Apr. 9 to 11 – An international seminar on the Juche idea was held in New Delhi, India, with the attendance of 132 delegations and delegates from 107 countries and 5 international organizations.

Attending the seminar as observers were over 1,500 men of the political, public, academic and press circles and followers of the Juche idea in New Delhi and local areas.

Messages came from presidents, party and government leaders including Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto da Costa.

Apr. 10 – The third meeting of the board of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea was held in New Delhi, India.

The meeting was attended by T.B. Mukherjee, President of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, and its board directors.

Apr. 14 to 15 – Meetings were held to form the Tokyo society of workers for the study of the Juche idea, the Tokyo society of women for the study of the Juche idea, the Hokkaido society of youth for the study of the Juche idea, the Fukushima society for the study of the Juche idea, the Nagano society of youth for the study of the Juche idea, the Kanagawa society for the study of the Juche idea, the Shizuoka society for the study of the Juche idea, the Nagoya society for the study of the Juche idea, the Osaka society of workers for the study of the Juche idea, the Hyogo Juche idea study society, the Okayama society for studying the Juche idea, the Tokushima society for the study of the Juche idea, the Fukuoka society for the study of the Juche idea, the Okinawa society of youth for the study of the Juche idea, the Chiba society for knowing Korea, etc.

July 20 (KCNA report so dated) – A seminar of scholars on the subject "the Juche Idea and Self-Reliance" was recently held in India by the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea.

The seminar was attended by S.D. Sharma, Member of the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, and professors and scholars of various universities including Delhi and Nehru universities.

Aug. 19 – The Sixth National Seminar of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea was held in Hiroshima in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was attended by more than 200 representatives of the teachers' society for the study of the Juche idea from all parts of Japan.

Sep. 11 – A meeting was held in New Delhi in celebration of the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea.

The meeting was attended by T.B. Mukherjee, Director, and Govind Narain Srivastava, Secretary General, of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, R.V. Swaminathan, Minister of State for Agriculture, H.D. Malaviya, Vice-Chairman of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, and leading personnel of the party and power bodies, functionaries of public organizations, scholars and members of organizations for the study of the Juche idea.

Sep. 16 (KCNA report so dated) – A seminar on the Juche idea was held at Kanpur University, India, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the founding of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea.

Present there were the president and the general secretary of the institute and a large number of university professors and doctors.

Africa

Jan. 5 (KCNA report so dated) – A lecture on the Juche idea was given by the Makerere University branch of the Uganda-Korea Friendship Association.

Present at the lecture were members of the Uganda-Korea Friendship Association and teachers and students of Makerere University.

July 3 (KCNA report so dated) – The national seminar of Guinea on the Juche idea and independent cause of the nation was held recently in Conakry on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

Oct. 19 (KCNA report so dated) – A Ghanaian national seminar on the Juche idea and the building of an independent and sovereign state was recently held in Accra under the co-sponsorship of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Juche Idea and the joint consultative committee of progressive organizations of Ghana.

Present at the seminar were secretaries of the provisional national defence council of the Republic of Ghana, members of the national defence committee, representatives of 15 progressive organizations including the Popular Revolutionary Union of Ghana and the African Youth Command of Ghana, chiefs and members of the Juche idea study organizations including the Ghanaian National Institute of the Juche Idea, functionaries of the People's Defence Committee and the Workers' Defence Committee in Accra, university professors, doctors and men of the press, over 800 in all.

Oct. 20 (KCNA report so dated) – A Malagasy national seminar on the Juche idea and the agricultural problem was recently held at the Meeting Hall of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution in Antananarivo under the sponsorship of the groups of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution for the Study of the Juche Idea.

The seminar was attended by Zakariasy Albert, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Assembly; Velompanahy Aristide, Secretary General of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research; Raveloson Mahasampo Hortens, Member of the Political Bureau of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution; Manzary Lucien, Chief of the Military Affairs Secretariat of the Presidential Office; and chiefs of the Juche idea study groups and members of the MVR.

Nov. 12 – A lecture meeting on the Juche idea was held in Cotonou, the capital of Benin, on the special instructions of Benin President Mathieu Kerekou.

The meeting was attended by 16 members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, department directors and members of the Central Committee of the Party, and other dignitaries of party, power and economic organs, over 220 in all.

Europe

Jan. 4 (KCNA report so dated) – A Finnish national seminar on "The Juche Idea Is a Great Doctrine Defending Independence" was held in Helsinki.

The seminar was attended by chiefs and members of organizations for the study of the Juche idea, personnel of political parties and public organizations and men of the press.

Feb. 13 – A Portuguese national seminar on the Juche idea and its brilliant realization was held in Lisbon under the sponsorship of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism on the occasion of the 40th birthday of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

The seminar was attended by Francisco da Costa Gomes, Ex-President of Portugal; Armando Bacelar, Member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party of Portugal; Luis de Albu Querque, Vice-President of the University of Coimbra; mayors of Setubal and Amadora, university professors, personages of political parties and public organizations, members of the groups for the study of the Juche idea, members of the committee for supporting Korea's reunification and men of the academic and press circles.

Apr. 23 – A Norwegian seminar on the Juche idea and the problem of Korea's reunification was held with a large attendance at the People's House in Oslo under the

(Continued on page 7)

For Production of 15 Million Tons of Grain

—Report by Kim I Hun, Chairman of CC of UAWPK—

Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, delivered a report on the work of the UAWPK Central Committee at its Seventh Congress which opened in Pyongyang on December 15.

The reporter dwelt on the proud successes achieved by the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea in implementing "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" under the leadership of the Party.

He said:

Ten years up to this day since the 1972 Congress of the UAWPK has been a glorious decade when a great change has taken place in our revolution and construction and a great progress has been made in the development of our communist peasant movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a historic speech on the Central Tasks of the Union of Agricultural Working People" at that congress and set it as a fighting program of the UAWPK to thoroughly translate the rural theses into practice by vigorously carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

Under the leadership of the Party the UAWPK has made a big contribution to the building of a socialist and communist countryside by energetically striving to carry out the tasks of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions put forward in the theses.

The most important success made in the work of the UAWPK in the period under review is that through the vigorous ideological revolution the revolutionisation and working-classisation of the UAWPK members have been accelerated and they firmly prepared to be communist revolutionaries of Juche type boundlessly faithful to the Party and the leader, said the reporter.

He pointed out that the ideological revolution including the education in the Juche idea, fidelity and the revolutionary traditions has been powerfully pushed forward under the leadership of the Party and, as a result, a big change has taken place in the ideological and moral traits and work style of the UAWPK members.

Another big success in the work of the UAWPK is that it has contributed to accelerating the comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation of agriculture and effecting an uninterrupted upswing in the agricultural production by energetically carrying on the technical revolution, the reporter said, and continued:

In our countryside where the tasks of irrigation and electrification had long been completed, the tasks of comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation and technical foundation of the rural economy has been cemented as never before and a radical progress made in the struggle to diminish the differences between agricultural and industrial labour.

This will make it possible to increase in the near future the number of tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land to 10-12, complete the comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation of agriculture and enforce eight-hour workday on the cooperative farms as in the factories throughout the country.

The agricultural production has kept a high tempo of growth over the last ten years in our country.

The per hectare grain yield reached 7.2 tons in rice and 6.3 tons in maize in our country.

In 1979 we produced nine million tons of grain, or 1.8 times the figure of 1970.

Unusually rich crops were reaped in our country this year, too, even under the adverse weather conditions caused by an unprecedentedly long spell of drought in spring and summer.

One more big success achieved in the work of the UAWPK is that through the acceleration of the rural cultural revolution it has greatly helped toward rearing the agricultural working people and UAWPK members as learned and cultured socialist agricultural working people and building socialist rural culture, the reporter noted, and continued:

In the past one decade, the level of general knowledge of the agricultural working people has been raised to a higher stage and a large contingent of rural technical personnel trained. The number of engineers and assistant engineers in the countryside grew 2.5 times in 1980 as against 1971.

Today our farmers are leading a life as civilized as that of the urban dwellers, thanks to the introduction of water and bus services, the conversion of rural village clinics into hospitals and the broadening of telecast network all over the country. All the rural villages have been turned into beautiful and bountiful people's paradise.

In this period, the reporter said, the UAWPK organisations have been firmly built up and their militant function and role further enhanced, with the result that today the UAWPK has been strengthened and developed into a revolutionary mass political organisation which is rallying the broad masses of agricultural working people and a reliable militant detachment of the Party which is energetically accelerating the socialist rural construction under the bright rays of the great rural theses.

He stressed: All the proud successes achieved in the work of the UAWPK during the period under review are a result of the brilliant embodiment of the Juche-based idea and policy on the building of peasant organisation advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and of the wise guidance given by him and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The great leader propounded the preeminent idea and policy that under socialism where the socio-class position of the peasants was radically changed, the Union of Agricultural Working People, their mass political organisation, should naturally be an organisation of ideological education and take the rural theses as its fighting program, and thus gave perfect answers to the problems of principle arising in the construction and activity of the revolutionary peasants organisation in the period of socialist and communist construction, said the reporter.

Noting that the great leader's unique idea and policy of building the Union of Agricultural Working People are today being successfully carried into practice by the dear leader, the reporter stressed:

Our Party laid down the establishment of the monolithic ideological system as the Party's supreme line of building the UAWPK organisation and set forth an outstanding policy of subordinating to it all work and activities of the UAWPK, thereby providing a powerful weapon for strengthening and developing the union into a revolutionary mass organisation which truly contributes to the accomplishment of the leader's revolutionary cause.

Our Party saw to it that the Party's leadership to the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea be strengthened, the union defend its revolutionary character as a genuine mass political organisation under the leadership of the Party and positively contribute to the accomplishment of the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Then the reporter called for waging the vigorous struggle for the final solution of the socialist rural question, upholding the program of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

He said that to finally solve the socialist rural question it is imperative to more dynamically push ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside and, to this end, it is necessary, first of all, to thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize the peasants.

It is an important task for the revolutionisation, working-classisation and intellectualisation of peasants to vigorously carry on the rural cultural revolution, the reporter said.

He noted that UAWPK organisations should intensify adult education to rapidly raise the level of general knowledge of the union members and their technical and cultural standards, strengthen the work for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge, mass cultural work and mass physical culture and sports activities in the countryside and actively strive to establish a socialist way of life throughout the countryside.

For the final solution of the socialist rural question in keeping with the program of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea, he continued, it is also necessary to constantly develop agriculture and thus effect a new upswing in agricultural production.

To attain the 15 million ton target of grain production we should energetically struggle to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland and bring 200,000 more hectares of land under cultivation, upholding the four tasks of grand nature-remaking set forth by the Party, complete the comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation of agriculture, industrialise and modernise agriculture and thoroughly apply the Juche-method of farming, our style scientific farming method, he said, and went on:

The UAWPK organisations should also take it as the general task and the basic line of the UAWPK work to more firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party in conformity with the demand of the modelling of the whole of society on the Juche idea and uphold the Party's ideas and leadership.

He noted that they should accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and further strengthen solidarity with the progressive peasants of the world.

The most realistic and reasonable way to avert the danger of permanent split befalling the nation and reunify the country at an early date is to realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said, and declared:

The entire people in the DPRK including the agricultural working people will always remember the south Korean people and peasants who are valiantly waging the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy, not yielding to the suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean military fascist clique, and render active support and encouragement to them with might and main.

Stating that the UAWPK has made all efforts to strengthen the world revolutionary forces and develop the world peasant movement, the reporter said that today it keeps regular relations with 155 peasants organisations in nearly 80 countries of the world.

He stressed:

The Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea will actively conduct external activities for making the whole world independent beneath the banner of independence, friendship and peace unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and thus constantly strengthen international solidarity for our revolution and accelerate the victory of the world revolution.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces Aggressive Acts of South African Racists

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on December 14 published a statement denouncing the South African racists for becoming more undisguised these days in their aggression and military provocations against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The statement says:

The South African racists are these days becoming all the more undisguised in their aggression and military provocations against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

While sending their military planes into the Mozambican airspace to commit espionage, they are massing a large force of aggressive troops in the boundary of the country in preparation for an armed aggression on the People's Republic of Mozambique. They are even infiltrating their commandos deep into the inviolable territory of the People's Republic of Mozambique to commit subversive acts and sabotage and murder, thereby gravely menacing the dignity and sovereignty of the country.

This has created in Mozambique a grave situation in which a war may break out.

The Liberation Front Party and Government of Mozambique pungently condemned the aggressive acts of the South African racists which are intensified each day and expressed the unshakable determination of the Mozambican people to fight relentlessly against the enemies.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce the repeated aggressive and subversive acts of the South African racists against Mozambique, regarding them as a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique and an open challenge to the African people and the world peace-loving people who unanimously desire a fair solution of the Southern African problem.

Today the revolutionary struggle of the people for liquidating colonialism and racism is growing ever fiercer in Southern Africa and the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people is making a triumphant advance.

The South African racists, feeling uneasiness and fear in face of the powerful trend of anti-imperialism and independence, are intensifying armed invasion and subversive acts against Mozambique and its neighbouring countries in their desperate efforts to obstruct the building of a new society and harass stability there and block the support of the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people by their neighbouring countries.

By mobilising tens of thousands of aggressive troops and mercenaries the South African racists have illegally occupied a part of southern Angola and they infiltrate mercenaries and spies into Zimbabwe, too, to incessantly commit all kinds of criminal acts such as destroying railways and oil pipes.

Such aggressive manoeuvres of the South African racists are committed with the zealous support and patronage of the imperialists.

The U.S. and other imperialists have pursued from long ago the sinister aim of barring the ascent of anti-imperialist national liberation and independent development of the African people and plundering the rich resources of this region and in this they employ the South African racists as the shock force.

The U.S. imperialists make a massive supply of modern lethal weapons to the South African racists and encourage them to aggressive and subversive acts against the Southern African front line states including Mozambique.

But the aggressive acts of the South African racists can never frighten the African people.

The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique is taking determined steps for self-defence against the armed invasion of the South African racists and the entire people are turning out in the sacred struggle against the aggressors.

All the African peoples including the peoples of the frontline states of Southern Africa are uniting their strength in the struggle for a fair solution of the Southern African problem.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will as in the past, so in the future, too, actively support and encourage the sacred struggle of the Mozambican people in their courageous struggle against the South African racists, firmly standing on their side.

The South African racist clique should look straight at the trend of the times and promptly stop their reckless aggressive acts.

If the South African racists persist in their reckless acts, turning a deaf ear to the voice of justice of the African people and the world peace-loving people, they will suffer a better defeat.

S. Korea 1982: Kaleidoscopic Changes From Kid Gloves to Iron Hand

Cho Sang Ok
Special to The People's Korea

Following 1981, the first year of Gen. Chon's "Fifth Republic" marked by a near chaotic situation, south Korea in 1982 was still in throes of one of the most serious cataclysms in its history.

Anti-American sentiments for reunification became a permanent and familiar part of the dissident activities, a radical departure from the old U.S. worship ideas. The anti-Chon camp, especially students, has started taking direct action in a display of their severe criticism of U.S. policy in south Korea, the only place in Asia where anti-American has long been mixing. A clear illustration was given by the two burning incidents at the American Cultural Centers in Pusan and Kwangju in March and December.

In parallel with growing anti-Americanism, students zeroed in on the Japanese, utilizing Tokyo's dealings with "textbook correction issue." Such slogans as "Japs, Go Home!" were frequently chanted in the recent campus demonstrations.

Now, it is an agreement among the democratic dissident forces – comprising Christians, students and workers – that political and economic independence from the U.S. and Japan should be realized as south Korea under Gen. Chon is their colony.

During the past 12 months, a total of around 16,000 students of at 23 major universities, national or private, staged well-organized radical on-campus or street demonstrations, chanting "Yankees and Japs, Go Home!" and "Down with Fascism!"

With growing campus unrest, Gen. Chon and his junta faced a series of embarrassing setbacks in various incidents and scandals. Among them were a bribery scandal over the illegal rice dealings with the U.S., the April 26 police massacre and a kerb-market scandal involving Gen. Chon's family.

The following factors are further contributing to severe economic recession: inflation, difficulties in international balance of payments and continuation of bankruptcies in such key export sectors as textiles, ship-building and steel-making.

In an attempt to shore up the sagging credibility of his junta and to tide over such domestic crisis, Gen. Chon carried out "abnormal" cabinet reshuffles six times since the outset of this year which affected a total of over 20 ministers.

In the beginning of this year, Gen. Chon took the much-advertised "flexible measures," including the curfew lifting and the easing of the student dress code to improve his junta's badly tarnished image, and to give foreign investors an impression that south Korea is "free and democratic." However, at the end of the year, he tried to railroad through the rubber-stamp legislature the problematic "resources management bill" which is intended to empower him to utilize manpower and material resources arbitrarily. But because of strong public outcries, he gave up his plan to get its enactment for the moment.

The Chon junta, beginning this year with the so-called "flexible and cosmetic measures," ended the year of 1982 with more suppressive measures than before. An obvious reason is a keen perception of the growing domestic crisis.

The so-called "lenient" decision of the Chon junta to transfer Mr. Kim Dae Jung from prison to a hospital spotlighted a carrot-and-stick policy of the junta.

The current developments in south Korea reminded close observers of those shortly after he usurped power with the massacre of Kwangju in which he started wielding absolute power over policy decisions and purging his dissidents including three Kims – Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam and Kim Jong Pil.

The Hitler-like strict measures are near transforming south Korea under Gen. Chon into an iron-claw totalitarian society.

Mun Bu Sik (right), Kim Hyon Jang (left) and other defendants set fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan on March 18 last in retribution of the U.S. crime against the Korean people as illustrated in its support for the Kwangju Massacre in May, 1980.

"FLEXIBLE MEASURES"

In an attempt to lessen growing domestic and international criticism of his junta as dictatorial and to make the 1988 Olympiad more attractive to foreigners, Gen. Chon took the so-called "flexible measures" at the outset of this year.

The 36-year-long curfew was lifted on Jan. 6 in most parts of the country. It was announced by the junta on Jan. 13 that middle and high school students would no longer be required to wear the usual semi-military uniforms and be able to let their hair grow beyond the normal crew-cut style, beginning in March.

However, those steps were a far cry from substantial in making south Korea "free and democratic." The curfew lifting made no sense as all other tyrannical laws which trample underfoot the basic human rights of the people remain intact: the national security law; the law on assembly and demonstration; the five labor laws; the criminal code; etc. They enable the Chon junta to maintain effective legal suppression even without the curfew.

As for the easing of the student dress code, it also made no sense because at almost all south Korean major universities and colleges students had staged their anti-Chon demonstrations, calling not for the easing of their dress code but opposing the policy conduct of the Chon junta.

The reason why the junta announced an easing of the student dress code was to divert student criticisms. In 1981, the students of 20 universities and colleges including Seoul National University and Ehwa Woman's University, conducted anti-Chon actions on their campuses, raising questions about the legitimacy of Gen. Chon's dictatorial power.

These "cosmetic measures," were followed up with Gen. Chon's so-called proposal of "national re-integration under a common constitution" and "a summit talk between north and south"; and then by the Mar. 2 "amnesty" to Mr. Kim Dae Jung and other political prisoners.

These two steps were moves to create a facade of internal stability that south Korea is "an independent country" in a way attractive to foreign investments and to conciliate criticism at home and abroad of severe political suppression in that part of Korea.

In the so-called "clemency" the life term of Mr. Kim Dae Jung was commuted to 20 years in prison and the death penalties of five Korean compatriots in Japan reduced to life terms.

If the Chon junta intends to grant "amnesty" in its true sense, all the political detainees should be set free unconditionally and democracy restored.

Apparently, the "flexible measures" were aimed at toning down public sentiments for democracy.

The Christian community was beginning to show solidarity with the students movement. The Nov. 27 1982 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal pointed out, "With the demonstrations resulting in trials of students and jail sentences, the country's Protestant community is beginning to show signs of concern and impatience. A group of wives and mothers of arrested dissidents and students . . . , saying it is time Christians resumed the political struggle."

Those "flexible steps" failed to help gain popularity and eliminate Gen. Chon's image as the Kwangju murderer. Most people have not yet forgotten the Kwangju incident and there are criticisms that various repressive measures are more draconic and greater in number than under the past Pak regime.

ACC ARSON: TURNING POINT IN ANTI-AMERICANISM

The much-advertised "effectiveness" of the "flexible measures" was shattered by growing anti-Americanism.

In a new flare-up of violent anti-American feelings, the American Cultural Center in the southern port city of Pusan was set on fire in "an organized way" on March 18 and about 800 leaflets were found scattered there, charging the U.S. with its "neo-colonial policy" and demanding troop withdrawal from south Korea.

Anti-Americanism has been growingly obvious in particular since the Kwangju incident in May 1980 in which a major American role was spotlighted in suppressing the popular demonstrations. However, it is the first time the south Korean people took direct and violent action against the U.S. diplomatic facilities.

Billows of black smoke rising from the embassy facilities shocked the U.S. authorities and many Americans who had long believed that they might be safe in south Korea with local clients serving them as their security guards.

The fact that the arson in a broad daylight affected the main streets of the second largest city in south Korea and reminded the population of the fragility of the Chon junta.

The following slogans contained in the leaflets eloquently bespeak a new awakening of the people: Who is the enemy?; opposition to the junta's plan to invade the northern half; opposition to the combined war game "Team Spirit '82"; resistance to the south Korea-Japan economic cooperative ties; and no to the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

The Americans and the south Koreans were not able to anticipate a grand alliance among students, Christians and Protestants in conjunction with the arson incident which was unprecedented in 30 years of extensive American presence in south Korea.

Students started taking more violent action as students of Kangwon National University in Chungchon Province burned a Stars and Stripes and scattered anti-Reagan handbills with shouts of "Yankee, Go Home" on a campus on April 22.

Christians and Protestants, being inspired by the handling by the junta of the Pusan ACC arsonists, including pastor Choe Gi Sik, issued a statement on April 15 in the name of the Korean Christian Action Organization (KCAO), attacking American policy on Korea.

It was the first time that an anti-U.S. statement had been issued by a Christian group. In a rare statement, the Christians defined the arson at the Pusan ACC as a direct act of antagonism against the U.S., emphasizing that a correct understanding of present south Korea-U.S. relations was necessary to grasp the meaning of the incident.

The statement also urged the recall of the two top U.S. officials in south Korea: Gen. Wickham, then commander-in-chief of the S. Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command; and Walker, U.S. ambassador to Seoul. The two top officials made remarks insulting to the south Korean people which brought on public controversy.

The former said on Aug. 8, 1980: "The Koreans are like field mice as they just follow whoever becomes their leader." The latter called south Korean dissident leaders and demonstrating students "spoiled brats" in his interview with the State Times in S. Carolina on Feb. 16 this year.

Another bribery scandal over rice dealings with the U.S. added gasoline to the blaze of growing anti-American sentiments.

Several south Korean officials, including Son Jang Rae, minister of the south Korean embassy in the U.S. (head of the U.S. branch of the Agency for National Security Planning), were said to have received a $6 million overcharge on the sale of U.S. rice to south Korea. The case clearly showed that the "campaign to eliminate three major negative psychological elements" had no effect because the Chon junta itself was taking the lead in spreading corruption and in taking an irresponsible attitude.

(Continued on page 5)

S. Korea 1982

(Continued from page 4)

The U.S. sources said that Son Jang Rae is widely known in Washington as a wirepuller who chose the two rice traders as rice suppliers in an attempt to raise a vast amount of political funds for Gen. Chon.

The workers joined the anti-U.S. movement, once mainly staged by students and Christians, on June 3 when about 100 local female workers at the Control Data Korea Co., a U.S.-owned computer parts plant in Seoul, held hostage two American officials. Thus, three most important components of the local democratic dissident forces – students, Christians and workers – launched daring attacks on the Americans.

The 7-months labour dispute at the factory awakened the workers of the computer firm to the nature of the U.S. investors and the Chon junta backed by them as a main target of their struggle for survival. Finally, on June 12 the Control Data Korea declared its decision to close down its Seoul plant indefinitely.

The case marked the first foreign concern to be closed down permanently because of a labor dispute. Therefore, the Chon junta feared the shutdown might affect other foreign investments, and furthermore it would aggravate the already devastated economic situation.

Originally growing discontent among the workers is largely due to Seoul's serious economic recession.

The key to its "high economic growth" was expanding exports. However, of late, due to world-wide recession and their weakened international competitiveness, exports declined in such items as textile, shipbuilding and steel.

One of the major reasons that south Korean exports were able to achieve international competitiveness under the export-first policy was low wages. Therefore, victims are always workers.

POLICEMAN'S KILLING SPREE

When the Chon junta was worried how to handle growing anti-Americanism, another embarrassing incident occurred in a local county.

The April 26 police massacre of 56 people and wounding 37 in Uiryong County, S. Kyongsang Prov., jolted the whole of south Korea. The shocking affair sparked sharp public criticisms about the police and consequently about the Chon junta. An eight-hours rampage through five local villages by policeman U Pom Gon claimed lives of local residents from 5 to 73 in age. In the final analysis, the credibility of the junta of Gen. Chon had gone, not to return due to this unprecedented killing spree in south Korean history.

On April 28, home minister So Chung Hwa and Seoul's mayor Pak Yong Su resigned in a bid to limit political damage from the incident on Gen. Chon.

At that time, Gen. Chon and his junta were taking a double burden: 1) The Americans were expressing their dissatisfaction with the performance of the junta in dealing with violent cases of anti-Americanism; 2) As the ACC fire case had played the role of a catalyst in the regrouping of democratic dissident forces, they started taking more well-organized anti-U.S., anti-Chon actions. In fact, the democratic dissidents, numbering about 2,500, held on May 18 an anti-Chon gathering at the YWCA Hall of Kwangju City in commemoration of the second anniversary of the popular uprising in the bloody city.

KERB MONEY SCANDAL

The multi-million dollar financial scandal which involved the family members of Gen. Chon and his wife and top officials of his junta gave a telling blow to the Chon junta, politically and economically.

At least 7.7 billion won was believed to have been diverted for political funds. However, persistent rumors, were that a far greater amount had gone to Chon's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) for its political funds.

The following persons were said to be involved in the case: Chon Kyong Hwan, Gen. Chon's real younger brother, secretary general of the central headquarters of the new-community movement; Li Gyu Gwang, uncle of Chon's wife Li Sun Ja and president of the south Korean mining promotion corporation; Li Gyu Dong, father of Li Gyu Gwan, president of the south Korean elderly people's association; retired Gen. Kwon Jong Dal, secretary general of the DJP; Chang Ryong Ja, sister-in-law of Li Gyu Gwan; and Chang's husband Li Chol Hui, who were directly involved in the scandal.

In the wake of the large-scale financial scandal, Gen. Chon conducted almost a full cabinet shake-up which 11 ministers were replaced. Amid rampant rumors of Gen. Chon's major role in the scandal, six officials of the DJP, including its secretary general Kwon Jong Dal, stepped down from their party posts. Kwon was a key treasurer for Gen. Chon.

The resignation and replacement of his associates and important officials suggested the gravity of the situation, though the move was simply intended to enable Gen. Chon to tide over the crisis.

In the wake of continuous domestic disputes over the financial scandal, the Chon junta conducted the second and third cabinet reshuffles.

The June 2 reshuffle affected three more senior officials. The one of the reasons for this change was linked to the disclosure that former KCIA agents led by Li Chol Hui had been involved in the scandal as main figures were Li and his wife Chang Ryong Ja.

The June 24 shake-up, the sixth of this sort since the beginning of this year, affected four ministers including prime minister Ryu Chang Sun, former businessman from the Korea Trader's Association and chairman of the Lotte Confectionary. Other economic ministers were removed. By ordering the dismissal of four ministers, Gen. Chon planned to defuse public criticism of his involvement of the scandal.

The vast financial scandal had pointed up a weakness of the south Korean economy. The kerb-market scandal claimed numbers of corporate victims, resulting in the insolvencies of three big enterprises: Ilssin Steel. Co; Kong Yung Construction Co; and Sam Jin Aluminium Co. As of July 10, 20 firms declared their insolvency, the same number of machinery companies and 10 or 40 firms placed under bank management.

Originally, south Korea's many big and small corporations have been heavy users of the flourishing private loan market. A local bank report said that more than 28,000 small-medium-sized companies borrowed 373 billion won.

Therefore, a large number of them are deeply in debt already and simply don't have any collateral to offer the banks.

In addition, as a result of the bankruptcy of many companies, a large number of people lost their jobs.

In face of the growing crisis hitting hard the Chon junta, major Western dailies in July had run articles, warning of a possible ouster of Gen. Chon through autumn.

Specific warnings on political and economic crisis were issued by Bruce Cumings, Korean expert at the University of Washington and Robert W. Lundeen, Chairman of the Dow Chemical Co., the largest foreign investor in south Korea. In his contribution to the July 6 issue of the New York Times, Prof. Cumings said that Gen. Chon was approaching a grave crisis – possibly a place coup to replace him. Mr. Lundeen warned in a press interview with the same paper on June 8 that his company was not "interested in investing 5 more cents in Korea until the present problems are straightened out." After all, the Dow Chemical drew back from investment in south Korea.

The economy is heading for the some kind of turbulence that plunged south Korea into recession two years ago. The current downturn, coming on the heels of the 1980 recession, further delays investments in many industries that have been postponed since 1979.

It is difficult for south Korea to receive foreign capital investment. The Oct. 13 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal said, "Korea has been advised by leading U.S. banks to hold off requests for new long-term commercial credits until the financial community gets over its jitters."

JAPAN'S TEXTBOOK ISSUE TARGETED

During an August-September period, the south Korean population had been in uproar over Japan's distortion in its textbooks.

In particular, students, utilizing Japanese textbook issue to sidetrack the Chon junta's crackdown, articulated their anti-U.S., anti-"government" stand. In various universities and colleges they held a series of the seminars and panel discussions on the issue which would awaken the political conscience of the participants and made them ready to respond to an appeal from activist students for a protest action.

During only one month from Sep. 1 to 30, a total of ten thousand students of at 9 major universities in Seoul staged well-organized anti-Japanese on-campus or street demonstrations.

At the seminars and panel discussions held, the students adopted resolutions which called upon Japan to withdraw revised textbooks and correct them at once and demanded the abolition of special privileges to the Japanese enterprises.

Through these demands the students called for a total reorganization of the local society, including political, economic and culture – a completely free and independent fatherland.

During this period, students had defined the U.S. and Japanese presence in south Korea and the maintenance of the client regime as the basic obstacles to the democratization of the society.

SUPPRESSIVE MEASURES REVIVED

The torture-led death of Pak Gwan Hyon, former chairman of the students council of Chonnam National University in Kwangju, caused stern criticism of the students.

In the first local spread of the anti-Chon action since summer on Japan's textbook revision issue, a total of around 10,000 students in Kwangju held massive demonstrations in the end of October, in protest against the junta's brutal murder of Pak Gwan Hyon.

On the pretext of tranquilizing the situation in Kwangju City, the whole of the city has been placed under police control since Oct. 21.

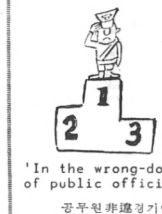
As Gen. Chon's cosmetic "democratic" system was confronted with great difficulties once again, he reintroduced the suppressive policy.

In November, the junta expanded the interpretation of south Korea's most repressive national security law to interpret "an act of two or more persons" for "a subversive purpose" as "one of an anti-state organization."

To expand the interpretation of the national security law means that the junta is unable to continue to control south Korea unless it depends on more suppressive measures.

In December, the junta drafted the controversial "Resources Management Law" bill which is intended to utilize manpower and material resources at the will of Gen. Chon.

Thus, he tried to force south Korea under a virtual totalitarianism.

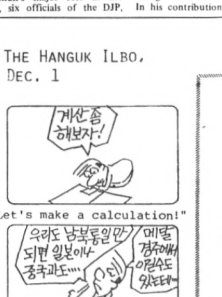


'In the wrong-doing race of public officials'

공무원非違경기에서…

THE TAEJON ILBO, JULY 3

THE HANGUK ILBO, DEC. 1



'Face'

THE CHOSUN ILBO, MAY 19

Chongryun and Korean Nationals in Japan: 1982

By Kang Ok Su
Special to The People's Korea

In 1982, the activities of the Korean community in this country led by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) are characterized by the "300-day patriotic campaign to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung (June 15, 1981–Apr. 15, 1982) and the June 25-July 27 anti-nuke, no-more Koroshima peace movement.

Chongryun's central task is to rally the entire Korean residents in Japan around the President Kim Il Sung- and-Mr. Kim Jong Il-led Democratic People's Republic of Korea by educating the compatriots in their national identity as Koreans and thus to contribute to the promotion of the territorial reintegration of the homeland.

Also important are to defend the democratic national rights of the resident Koreans and to strengthen the international solidarity with people the world over including Japanese people.

Based on its central task, Chongryun mobilized Korean nationals in all walks of life in this country to the "300-day patriotic campaign."

As the history of the resident Koreans shows, President Kim Il Sung and the DPRK led by him are a symbol of the destiny of the Korean nationals here. Over 85 percent of Koreans here are the second and third generation, whose parents suffered from national humiliation and discrimination during colonial days. The division of the country causes immeasurable sufferings of the resident Koreans as well as those in the homeland. Through their experience and the situation under which they are placed, they know well the importance of their homeland.

In addition, the DPRK has showed its keen interest in the resident Koreans and deep solicitude to them.

This year alone the educational aid fund and stipends were sent from the fatherland for three times. The total amount of educational aid fund and stipends amount to ¥ 33,174,227,033 in Japanese currency from 1957 to over 85 times.

Seven representatives of the Korean community in Japan including Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun CSC were elected deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in March. (They were not allowed by the Japanese Government to participate in the 1st Session of the 7th SPA held in April).

Many resident Koreans were decorated with many state citations and awarded titles, "Order of Kim Il Sung," the highest order of the DPRK were awarded to 10 Chongryun activists including Chairman Han of the Chongryun CSC and the Tokyo Korean Junior and Senior High School in April.

Two graduates of Choson University were given "Kim Il Sung Youth Honor Prize."

Various kinds of gifts were sent from the homeland, in particular, for the development of the democratic national education here. Many resident Koreans visited the homeland and deepened their relationship with and understanding on the homeland.

Furthermore, two Korean youth—a member of the soccer club of Choson University and a member of the Korean Soccer Association in Japan—attended the 9th Asiad held in New Delhi from Nov, 19 to Dec. 4 as DPRK athletes.

Encouraged by the care of the homeland, Korean nationals were active in the activities of Chongryun.

In celebration of the 70th birthday of the President, the Korean compatriots here financed the building of a total of 23 industrial factories in the DPRK. Many sets of important equipment were presented for the development of the national economy of the homeland. An estimated 5 billion yen were donated to the homeland on the occasion of the President's birthday by the Korean compatriots. Donaters included resident Koreans under Chongryun, those under Mindan ("ROK" Residents Union in Japan) and unorganized compatriots.

Among those donated were more than 60,000 seedlings of various plants and 100,000 volumes of various books on many fields of science and engineering.

The campaign involved mobilization of more than 21,500 Korean nationals under Chongryun and over 5,000 under Nyomaen (the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan). Other bodies including the youth league and the traders union increased their memberships through the campaign.

This year Chongryun has continued to stress the education of the 2nd and 3rd generation. Chongryun is now operating some 1,100 youth classes and 758 adult classes throughout Japan, where the mother tongue and things of Korea are taught. At adult classes they also learn Korean songs and dances, cooking, economic situation, and knowledge on management. So far, more than 6,800 Korean youth and compatriots finished courses of each class.

Enthusiasm of the resident Koreans expressed in the campaign to celebrate the 70th birthday of the President was fed into the June 25-July 27 no-more Koroshima peace march, which was organized to coincide with the mounting world-wide anti-nuke movement. Along with the anti-nuke peace march, a signature-collecting campaign was organized, demanding the U.S. withdrawal with its nuclear weapons from south Korea and promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the homeland.

A total mileage of the anti-nuke peace march was 6,300 kilometres which crisscrossed 45 prefectures of Japan. Seventeen courses were set up, which included the Osaka-Tokyo main course.

A total of 88,300 Koreans from children to the aged people and about 27,700 Japanese participated in the peace march. The demonstrators and the cheer teams were over 213,000.

Participants in the march were Chongryun activists of various strata and their family members. The participants included compatriots affiliated with Mindan ("ROK" Residents Union in Japan) and unorganized Korean nationals.

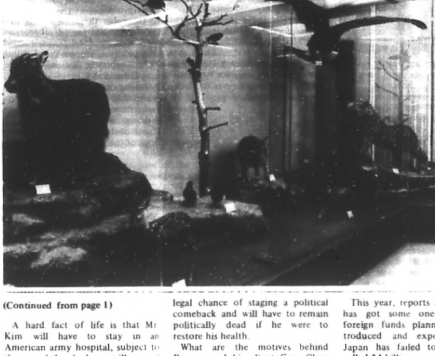
On July 27 over 19,000 compatriots in Kanto area gathered at the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheater to mark the climax of the march, where the withdrawal of U.S. troops with its nuclear weapons stored in south Korea and nuclear-free reunified Korea was strongly demanded. On July 26 more than 160,000 Koreans massed in Osaka.

As of the end of August, more than 473,000 Koreans joined the signature-collecting campaign for the reunification of the homeland, an indication of the unabated strong desire of the resident Koreans for the national reintegration.

Thus Korean nationals joined and contributed to the mounting international anti-nuke movements.

The revision of the Japanese school history textbook descriptions under instructions of the Education Ministry became controversial in July and August. Japan met strong criticism from her neighboring states, including the DPRK and the question of textbook revisions became an international issue.

(Continued on page 7)



Inside of the Patriotic Kitchenware Plant in Pyongyang whose construction was financed by a Korean national in Japan in celebration of President Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday.

A part of zoological specimens sent from the homeland, which are exhibited at the Memorial Hall of Choson University.

(Continued from page 1)

A hard fact of life is that Mr. Kim will have to stay in an American army hospital, subject to the round-the-clock surveillance of the American and south Korean special agents.

Medically and physically, the south Korean democrat is in no condition to be back on the political scene as an active statesman. He is far from free; and he should be entitled to the pre-arrest-and-kidnapping situation.

Even if he should ever recover from a series of diseases, the public security and social protection laws prohibit him from engaging again in any human rights or democratic movement and threaten to reimprison him.

South Korea will come no nearer to democracy with the so-called release of Mr. Kim.

As a matter of common knowledge, south Korea has been turned into a worse anti-human rights and totalitarian state by Gen. Chon.

A demonstration or assembly or any other critical story (anti-Chon or anti-American) act carries a maximum penalty of death. In this sense, Mr. Kim will have no legal chance of staging a political comeback and will have to remain politically dead if he were to restore his health.

What are the motives behind Reagan and his client Gen. Chon in the virtual deportation of Mr. Kim from south Korea?

A careful examination of the background indicates that they have no interest in restoring democracy and human rights in south Korea nor any will to give Mr. Kim complete freedom.

Obviously there are a number of reasons to permit Mr. Kim to leave prison for whatsoever destination.

The first is to get rid of the long-standing political liability—the presence of the democratic dissident leader in prison, suffering from illness, has proved a source of constant irritation and embarrassment to both Washington and Seoul, and also true of Tokyo.

Mr. Kim has been widely regarded with respect and sometimes near adoration as a symbol of the democratic forces in south Korea.

The denial of democracy as illustrated by the Kim case has made West European countries reluctant to provide much-needed financial assistance to the junta of Gen. Chon.

This year, reports are that Seoul has got some one-third of the foreign funds planned to be introduced and exports declined. Japan has failed to give the so-called $4 billion security aid.

The result is that the fifth five-year plan, supposed to be launched with fanfare at the beginning of this year, has been revamped and scaled down.

Domestically in political terms, the junta is fast losing its control on the population as demonstrated in the failure to get an instant approval of the controversial resources management bill.

The plan to send troops to Lebanon has been cancelled under heavy public pressure.

The steps are also apparently intended to create a comfortable climate for the planned visit to Seoul of Reagan in March next year and credit him with the deceptive freedom of Mr. Kim and other amnesty steps, thereby removing in advance the possible anti-American outburst over the visit.

The U.S. worry is that there are strong under currents of anti-Americanism: the March 18 first at the Pusan American cultural center, the April 20 burning of the Starts and Stripes and other repeated anti-American actions and slogans evidently widespread among the population and students.

Secondly, in addition to get more money from abroad, and appease public outcries, Gen. Chon, with the support of Reagan, is planning to give the world that south Korea is "democratic," "free" and "stable" with the Asian Games scheduled for 1986 and the Olympics for 1988.

The plan of Gen. Chon to hold the two major international sports games is after all political and in part economic.

The strategic aim of Reagan and Chon is to win international recognition of south Korea as a separate state and in consequence the existence of "two Koreas," proving the unfeasibility of having north and south Korea reunited in any form.

The hosting of such games will also serve the purpose of consolidating the totalitarian regime of Gen. Chon as a military client of the United States.

We can find a historical parallel in the 1936 Berlin Olympics organized by Adolf Hitler which became a prelude to the strengthening of his totalitarian regime and then to the start of the Second World War.

Recently, Washington and Seoul announced the "Team Spirit '83" would be staged on the whole of south Korea, involving a total of over 188,000 combat troops and American warplanes and warships throughout the Pacific region, the military exercise which they termed the largest war game in the Western world.

There is no physical common reason to reconcile the release of Mr. Kim Dea Jung and such war games.

Given all these facts, the so-called release of Mr. Kim and the amnesty are nothing other than a political deception here with Gen. Chon starring and with Reagan acting as director, producer and screenwriter.

It is rather manifest that the release of Mr. Kim, the amnesty and the planned war games are all evidences of the political and economical instability and crisis confronting the U.S.-backed junta of Gen. Chon.

(Continued from page 6)

The DPRK and other Asian countiries accused the Japanese Government of falsifying historical facts to cover up Japan's past crimes of aggression.

On this controversial question, Chongryun made strong protests against the Japense authorities concerned repeatedly.

On Aug. 2, Chongryun's first protest was made by vice-Chairman Li Jin Gyu of the Chongryun CSC. In his talk to the pressmen, vice-Chairman Li hit the textbook revisions as an "intolerable insult to the Korean people and a trick to prettify and embellish the Japanese imperialists aggression on Korea." He demanded that the Japanese Government give up their forgery of history and correctly describe in Japanese textbooks the aggressive crimes against Korea on the basis of historical facts.

On Aug. 20 the Chongryun CSC urged the pro-Seoul "ROK Residents Union in Japan" (Mindan) to take joint action against Japan's textbook revisions.

On Aug. 28, Chongryun issued a strong-worded statement criticizing the Japanese authorities concerned insufficient and insincere attitude.

Through its publications, Chongryun continued to criticize the textbook revisions and appealed to the Japanese people.

Chongryun, the defendant of the democratic national rights of the Koreans, did much jobs. An official of the CSC of Chongryun gave his views on Aug. 3 at the Judicial Committee of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet, when a partial amendment to the "Alien Registration Law." He revealed the ruthlessness of the law.

The work of democratic national education developed. A large number of resident Koreans joined various kinds of cultural circles and attended competitions. Sport events were also organized, when many resident Koreans competited.

Eight Chongryun's delegations of various sorts attended international conferences held within and without Japan, when they appealed the reunification of Korea to the world public and strengthened their solidarity.

Chongryun has its head office in Tokyo, 49 local headquarters, more than 300 chapters and some 2,000 branches. Its member organizations are 13 of youth, women, businessmen, scientists, Buddhist organizations, etc.

Chongryun operates 154 Korean schools from kindergartens to a university.

Newspapers are published with five languages–Korean daily, Japanese biweekly, English, French and Spanish weeklies. Various kinds of periodicals are published by Chongryun.

Chongryun has its financial agencies, art troupe and soccer team.

Follows information on Chongryun and its activities of this year.

Delegations of Korean Nationals in Japan Received by President Kim Il Sung (As of the end of November)

APR. 11: a congratulatory group to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung

MAY 5: Chairman Han Duk Su and vice-Chairman Li Gye Baek of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun)

: a Chongryun functionaries delegation

: a relay group for conveying a loyal letter from 700,000 compatriots in Japan

: a delegation of social scientists

: a delegation of sportsmen

: a press corps

: a delegation of artists

SEPT.28: a congratulatory group to celebrate the 34th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Educational Aid Fund and Stipends Sent from the DPRK

FEB. 16: the 83rd remittance ¥435 million (in Japanese currency)

APR. 11: the 84th remittance ¥648 million

SEP. 9: the 85th remittance ¥440 million

The total amount of educational aid fund and stipends amounts to ¥33,174,227,033 (1957-as of the end of November)

Gifts from Pyongyang

April 1982: One 6-year-old cultivated gingseng root to each of children at the Korean primary and middle schools and kindergartens

: A marble sculputure titled "Under the Glory of 'Theses on the Socialist Education" to Choson University ("These on the Socialist Education" authored by President Kim Il Sung was published in September 1977.)

May : 520 important relics of Korea of historical interest (displayed at the Memorial Hall built in Choson University on May 29)

July : 5 handicraft articles (Choson University)

: A set of 70 sorts of alcohol-preserved biological specimens (Choson University)

: A total of 3,150 specimens of butterflies of 113 kinds (Tokyo Korean Junior and Senior High School)

: 100 sets of mineral specimens of 28 kinds, 100 sets of shell-fish specimens of 13 kinds, and 100 sets of mushroom specimens of 6 kinds (Korean primary, junior and senior high schools and Choson University)

September : A set of 360 volumes of translated *Lijosillok* (the Chronicles of the Li Dynasty: *Lijosillok* covering 519 years of the Li dynasty consisted of 888 volumes comprising more than 1770 fascicles)

November : A total of 2,232 specimens of 1,216 kinds (363 botanical specimens of 303 kinds, 639 zoological specimens of 414 kinds, 268 mineral specimens of 120 kinds, 376 rock specimens of 160 kinds, 586 fossils of 219 kinds)

: 10 of model maps and others.

Industrial Plants Built by Korean Nationals in Japan on the Occasion of the 70th Birthday of President Kim Il Sung

Pyongyang: the Kyong Ryon Patriotic Cider Mill

: the Patriotic Kitchenware Plant

: the Patriotic Soy Sauce Mill

: the Pyongyang Patriotic Medicine Packing Material Plant

: the Kyong Sik Patriotic Child Food Plant

: the No. 1 Patriotic Vegetable Farm

: the No. 2 Patriotic Vegetable Farm

: the Chon Brothers Patriotic Rice-Cleaning Mill

: the Chin Paek Patriotic Rice-Cleaning Mill

: the Patriotic Packing Shop of the Pyongyang Brewery

: the Chin Ho Patriotic Artificial Leather Plant

: the Sung Gil Patriotic Equipment Plant

: the Yong Bin Corn Bakery

: the Special Metal Casting Shop of the Mangyongdae Small Machine-Tool Plant

: the Patriotic Powdered Sugar Plant

: the Moranbong Food Plant

: the Patriotic Bakery

Kangwon Province: the No. 3 Patriotic Vegetable Farm

: the Patriotic Cow Ranch

: the Yongban Patriotic Mineral Water Plant

Sariwon City

: the Patriotic Plastic Daily Necessary Goods Mill

Hamhung City

: the Hamhung Patriotic Plastic Daily Necessary Goods Mill

Anju County, South Pyongan Prov.

: the Patriotic Paper Mill

Homeland-Visiting Korean Nationals in Japan (As of the end of November)

	(groups)	(number)
(1) Congratulatory groups and delegations of various levels	85	over 1,400
(2) Short-term visiting groups (two weeks)	12	over 1,600
(3) One-month visiting groups	9	over 340
(4) Business delegations	47	over 60
(5) Students of graduating classes of Choson University	1	over 320
(6) Senior high schools' students	12	over 800
(7) Others		over 30
		Total: over 4,500

Total Number of Korean Nationals in Japan Repatriated to the Homeland: Some 100,000 (Dec. 14, 1959-Oct. 1, 1982)

Financial Agencies of the Korean Nationals in Japan:
161 head offices and branches of Korean credit associations (head offices: 37)
Total amount of deposits: over ¥739,802 million, an increase ¥111,693 million compared with last year, a 17.8% increase (as of the end of November)

Delegations of Korean Nationals to International Conferences

(1) A journalist delegation to the World Conference of Journalists held in Helsinki, Finland from Jan. 30 to 31 (150 delegates from 63 countries and international organizations)

(2) A Chongryun delegation to the 10th World Trade Union Congress held in Havana, Cuba from Feb. 10 to 15 (800 delegates from 131 countries and international organizations)

(3) A Buddhists delegation to the World Conference on Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophe held in Moscow, USSR from May 10 to 14 (590 delegates from 94 countries and international organizations)

(4) A youth delegation to the 11th Assembly of the World Federation of the Democratic Youth held in Prague, Czechoslovakia from June 3 to 9 (1,000 delegates from some 100 countries and international organizations)

(5) A Chongryun delegation on behalf of the Korean Peace Committee to the 1982 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held in Tokyo and Hiroshima from Aug. 1 to 9 (98 representatives from 32 countries and 12 international organizations)

(6) A Buddhist delegation to the 6th Meeting of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace held in Ulan Bator, Mongolia from Aug. 15 to 18 (200 participants from 15 countries and international organizations)

(7) A teachers delegation to the International Symposium on Disarmament Education held in Hiroshima from Oct. 26 to 29 (200 representatives from 35 countries and 10 international organizations)

(8) A youth delegation to the International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification held in Tokyo from Nov. 13 to 15 (210 delegates from 42 countries and international organizations)

Students of Korean Schools and Choson University Here Attained Good Results in Various Events Organized by Japanese Bodies Concerned:

English Oratorical Contests

July 3 – Pak Jun Il, a senior of the Foreign Language Department of Choson University was given a honorable mention at the Japan's 36th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Mainichi Daily News Trophy and NHK Trophy.

Oct. 24 – Ms. Kim Kyong Suk, junior of the English course of the Foreign Language Department of Choson University placed 1st at the 11th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Presidential Trophy of the Engineering Department of Hosei University.

Nov. 7 – Li Chol Won, a sophomore of the English course of the Foreign Language Department of Choson University won the 1st prize of the 15th Intercollegiate English Speech Contest for the Wayo Women's University President Trophy (Chiba Prefecture).

November – Li Hyang Suk, a 2nd grade of the Hiroshima (Korean) Senior High School placed 2nd at the Chugoku and Shikoku Regional Eliminations of the 1st Japan's High School Students English Oratorical Contest

Nov. 6 – Li Hyang Suk, a 2nd grade of the Hiroshima Korean Senior High School, won a special prize at the senior high school section of the 5th English Speech Contest for the Mayor of Hiroshima Trophy (Hiroshima Prefecture)

Nov. 6 – Li Chi Song, a 1st grade, and Sin Kwi Sun, a 2nd grade, of the Hiroshima Korean Junior High School won special prizes respectively at the junior high school section of the 5th English Speech Contest for the Mayor of Hiroshima Trophy.

Brass Band Performance Contests

Aug. 29 – The Tokyo Korean No. 4 Elementary and Junior High School won the gold medal (1st prize) at the 22nd Brass Band Contest of Junior High Schools of Tokyo.

Sept. 5 – The Hiroshima Korean Junior and Senior High School won the gold medal at the 23rd Hiroshima Brass Band Concours.

Athletic Competition

Mar. 26–29 – The Tokyo Korean High School Soccer Club won All Japan Inter High Schools Friendship Soccer Games held in Shizuoka.

Oct. 22–24 – Kim Chang Hwan, a 3rd grade of the Kanagawa Korean Junior High School placed 1st at the 1,500 metres and 3rd at the 1,000 metres and thus placed 2nd in the individual total at the Japan Speed Skating Indoor Competition.

(Continued from page 2)

co-sponsorship of the Friendship Society Norway-Korea, the Norwegian Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea, the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea and the International Cultural Association of Norway in celebration of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The seminar was attended by public and academic figures and men of the press, members of groups for the study of the Juche idea, members of organizations for solidarity with the Korean people and personages of all walks of life.

May 21 – A Swiss national seminar on education based on the Juche idea was held at the International Centre in Geneva under the co-sponsorship of the Swiss Comparative Study Centre of Socialism, committees for supporting Korea's reunification and groups for the study of the Juche idea in Switzerland.

The seminar was attended by many personages of political, public and academic circles, members of groups for the study of the Juche idea and people of all strata.

Sep. 17 – A national seminar on the Juche idea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in the capital of Finland.

Present there were chiefs and members of the Juche idea study groups and leading personages of Finnish political parties and public organizations.

Latin America

Mar. 6 (KCNA report so dated) – The Second National Seminar of Costa Rica on the Juche Idea was held in San Jose under the co-sponsorship of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture and organizations for the study of the Juche idea in Costa Rica.

Present at the seminar were William Reuban Soto, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea; Mario Leon Rojas, Chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture; and other personages of political, public and academic circles and members of organizations for the study of the Juche idea.

Mar. 31 (KCNA report so dated) – The fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea was held in Panama recently.

Present at the meeting were Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, President of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea, and members of its executive committee.

May 17 (KCNA report so dated) – The second national short course of Costa Rica on the Juche idea was recently held in San Jose.

The week-long short course was attended by university professors, social scientists, functionaries of public organizations and students of Costa Rica.

Sep. 26 (KCNA report so dated) – A meeting of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of President Kim Il Sung was recently held in Georgetown.

The meeting was attended by members of the national committee, chiefs of Juche idea study organizations and personages concerned.

Attendants at the International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification held in Tokyo from Nov. 13 to 15. Some 210 delegates from 42 countries and international organizations joined the conference.

DPRK Views and Position on Major International Issues in 1982

By Kim Jong Myong
Special to the People's Korea

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from the standpoint of independence, stated its views on various international issues.

Its position on international issues came in statements of the Government or the Foreign Ministry and in editorials and commentaries of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Here are highlights of Pyongyang's views on major international issues this year:

On Poland

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as its official comment on the Polish situation, said that the proclamation of martial law and the military control there were 'regrettable" but an "inevitable step and a justifiable act" to keep Poland independent. (an editorial of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Jan. 6, 1982)

The Rodong Sinmun editorial declared:

"The commotion unbecoming to the socialist system and the proclamation of the martial law in Poland are surely a shameful thing which has smeared the image of socialism. Truth to tell, this is a disgrace to socialism."

The official paper stressed:

"The reactionaries' open challenge to the socialist system in Poland was part of the subversive activities of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States behind the scene to overthrow the socialist power."

"Team Spirit 82" and U.S. War Moves

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Feb. 14.

It called "Team Spirit 82" a "test war" and a "preliminary war" fully reflecting the U.S. scheme to complete preparations for a new war provocation and keep hold on the whole of the Korean Peninsula by force.

This was the second statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman this year.

The first statement this year was made public on Jan. 8. It denounced Washington for its new arms buildup in south Korea and its war moves there.

U.S. Intervention in Nicaragua

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry issued a statement on March 30 denouncing the United States for further intensifying undisguised arms intervention and hostile acts against the Nicaraguan people.

The statement called reckless acts of the Americans "wanton infringement" upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nicaragua and "an open challenge" to the Latin American people and the world's peace-loving people.

It said the DPRK Government and its people will do every thing possible in the future, too, to support and encourage the Nicaraguan people for building an independent new Nicaragua.

U.S.-S. Korea Joint Communique

The spokesman of Foreign Ministry made public a statement on April 6, denouncing the joint statement published at the end of the 14th south Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting between the U.S. defence secretary Weinberger and the south Korean counterpart.

It called the March 31 joint communique "a war document" to justify the American presence in south Korea and ignite a nuclear war in Korea.

Korea-U.S. Relations

The Foreign Ministry on May 20 published a memorandum denouncing the farce of the Americans and south Koreans beautifying the history of one hundred years following the signing of the Korea-U.S. Treaty as a history of friendship and cooperation.

The memorandum said that the 100-year-long Korea-U.S. history is a sanguinary history of aggression, plunder and murder by the Americans and a bitter history of disgrace and distress forced upon the Korean people.

The DPRK Government on Sep. 7 called south Korea a "textbook case of U.S. colony" and urged its total independent from the United States in its memorandum.

The Sep. 7 memorandum said that the successive south Korean regimes are the Americans' instrument for aggression.

Lebanon Crisis

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry made public a statement, on June 8 condemning the Israeli aggressors' open invasion of Lebanon.

The statement denounced the Israeli invasion of Lebanon as a "grave violation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Lebanon" and said that it is "entirely due to the active patronage and instigation of the U.S. imperialists."

In an unusual move to dramatize its concern with the destiny of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples, **the DPRK Government June 29 made public a statement** coming out with its offer to send volunteers, if so requested.

The government statement cited the real possibility of 2nd and 3rd Lebanons.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam demanded all the nonaligned countries take "decisive steps" to impose "collective sanctions against the United States and Israel."

Speaking at the July 15-17 Extraordinary Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of NAM countries on the Palestinian issue held in Nicosia, Cyprus, the DPRK Foreign Minister proposed the following three measures to be taken by the nonaligned states:

1) to give all forms of support including the dispatch of volunteers to the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine;

2) to take decisive steps for collective sanctions against the United States and Israel;

3) to respect the decision of the NAM on applying all-out sanctions against Israel and completely isolate the Zionists in the international arena.

The Foreign Ministry made public a statement on Sep. 20 in connection with the fact that the Israeli aggression troops occupied West Beirut and massacred Palestinians in refugee camps there.

The statement said:

"This atrocity of the Israeli aggressors committed with the zealous backing of the U.S. imperialists is a grave criminal act ignoring international law and practice and openly infringing upon the sovereignty of the Palestinian people and an open challenge to all the people of the world who set store by peace and social justice."

"Amnesty" for Kim Dae Jung

The DPRK called the March 2 "amnesty" for leading democratic figure Kim Dae Jung and 2,862 others, as a "tricky political farce" intended to sidetrack heavy pressure from within and without and to bury the Kim Dae Jung issue in oblivion.

Commenting on the so-called "amnesty" for Mr. Kim Dae Jung, **Rodong Sinmun, March 2,** also defined it as "a product of a political plot" to save the dictatorial rule in south Korea from an ever deepening crisis and give a shot in the arm of the military fascist dictatorship.

U.S. Cultural Center Fire

Pyongyang said that the attack on the American Cultural Center in Pusan was a "demonstration of the unshakable will of the south Korean people" to fight to the bitter end against the Americans.

The signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun dated March 22 said:

"The attack on the American Cultural Center and the scattering of leaflets was not motivated by passing sentiments or impulse of a few persons but a reflection of the daily mounting anti-American fighting spirit of the entire south Korean people; it is a logical result of the colonial reactionary rule of the U.S. imperialists over south Korea."

The commentary also said that it was a "just act of patriots determined to fight against colonial rule of U.S. imperialism."

Textbook Issue

The first comment on Japan's controversial textbook revision came in a Rodong Sinmun commentary dated July 25.

The commentary said:

"The revision of textbooks by the Japanese authorities and their distortion of history show with increased clarity that their militarist aggressive nature has not changed, but is being revived in a new form."

The Director of the History Institute of the DPRK Academy of Social Science July 31 made public a talk concerning the textbook issue.

The DPRK historian said in his talk:

"Today, the Japanese authorities revised textbooks to teach a distorted history to the rising generation. This is aimed at covering up the Japanese imperialists' aggressive crimes in the past, imbuing the youth and children with an aggressive militarist idea and thereby justify their policy of militarization and manoeuvres for overseas aggression and make ideological preparations to realize the reinvasion of south Korea and furthermore, the old dream of the 'Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.'"

Pyongyang's other comments on Japan's textbook issue came from mainly academicians or Rodong Sinmun commentaries, not from the government level.

On Falkland Islands War

Pyongyang demanded the Government of Premier Thatcher discontinue the military action in the Falkland Islands area and withdraw its task force from there.

The first comment on the part of Pyongyang on the matter came in an article of **Rodong Sinmun dated May 6,** which called the British attack on the Malvin Islands "a grave threat to peace and security" to the Southern Atlantic and "challenge" to the desire of the peace-loving people of the world for a peaceful solution of the Malvin problem.

The Rodong Sinmun article said that the United States threw away the mask of "mediator" on April 30 and took sides with Britain by adopting a resolution on the U.S.'s full support to Britain in the Senate and House sub-committees.

It called the United States "a vicious enemy" of the people of Argentina and Latin America, not a "friend".

Rodong Sinmun in its June 2 commentary said: "It is because of U.S. imperialists' active backing and military support that the British imperialists on the decline are today acting arrogantly with regard to the Flakland issue."

Change of Power in Japan

Rodong Sinmun dated Nov. 30 said that the sudden resignation of Suzuki is a logical result of the bankruptcy of his home and foreign policies.

It said that Japan has been more deeply involved in the dangerous Asian aggression strategy of U.S. imperialism and her territory has further converted into its nuclear strategic base, operation and supply base and that this poses a grave threat to Japan's peace and security and to the lives of her people.

Noting that the change of power in Japan does not mean that Japanese politics freed itself from the track of military aggrandizement, the daily continued:

"The Nakasone Cabinet is a pro-American conservative one seeking the 'revision of the constitution and arms buildup,' the democratic forces of Japan and almost all the newspapers of Japan warned of the danger of its line of military aggrandisement."

It urged the Tokyo government to take the road of independence, peace and neutrality, not to follow the road of militarisation and aggression.

On Reagan's Asian Strategy

Rodong Sinmun Dec. 4 carried a commentator's article entitled "Reagan's Policy of War Is Source of Threat to Peace in Asia".

It stressed that the basic factor of threat to peace and the security of people in the Asian region is the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression.

In the article, the commentator said that the Americans are concentrating more of their armed forces in the Asian region and mobilizing Japan and other followers and south Koreans to stamp out the Asian people's cause of *chajusong* and realize their wild ambition for colonial domination, and that they take this as their Asian strategy and running wild to carry it into effect.

The article said:

"The Asian strategy is the most important part of the aggressive global strategy of U.S. imperialism and, in particular, the Korean Peninsula is a major target of its new military adventure."

It stressed:

"The invariable wild design of the U.S. imperialists on Asia is to keep hold on south Korea by force of arms and attack our Republic, dominate and control Japan and prevail over the Asian revolutionary forces by 'strength' to maintain and strengthen their sphere of influence in this region."

USWPK Congress

(Continued from page 1)

work all over the country.

"All the proud successes," he said, "are a result of the brilliant embod ment of the Juche-based idea and policy on the building of peasant organization advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and of the wise guidance given by him and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il."

Team Spirit 83

(Continued from page 1)

up preparations for another war in Korea, raving that the Korean Peninsula is "a testing ground for a showdown of strength" in the 1980s. Recently they sent large naval and air forces into the East Sea of our country to stage fleet mobile attack exercises against us and a "combined air-firing exercise" with the puppets in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialist warlikers went the length of working out a new aggressive military plan to bring the aggression forces of Japan into south Korea in case of "emergency" and thus form a "joint defense front" of the U.S. and Japanese armies and the south Korean puppet army.

The U.S. imperialists are the very one jeopardizing peace in Korea and the rest of Asia.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Chosen Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-369-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.